

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter contains explanation about: (1) Research Design; (2) Research Setting; (3) Participants; (4) Data; (5) Technique of Data Collection; (6) Research Instruments; (7) Data Analysis.

A. Research Design

The method use in this research is qualitative. As stated by Creswell (2018), qualitative approaches are based on text and picture data, involve distinct processes in data processing, and incorporate a variety of design elements. The purpose of qualitative research must be explained to readers, along with specific designs mentioned, the researcher's role in the study carefully considered, an ever-expanding list of data sources used, protocols for recording data used, data analysis through multiple steps of analysis, and approaches for documenting the methodological integrity, accuracy, or validity of the data collected.

In this research, the researcher uses narrative inquiry as a research method. Ary, d et al (2010) defined narrative inquiry, when researchers engage in narrative inquiry, they listen to people share stories about their lives and work together to create a narrative interpretation of those tales. The interpretations attached to the experiences are decided equally by the

researcher and the people narrating their stories. Terms like "life stories" have also been used to refer to narrative analysis.

The researcher used narrative inquiry to find out how the utilization of the translation machine, namely DeepL Translator on students in translation learning. This study used the procedures of Creswell (2012). The procedure was applied to the research, here are the steps:

1. Identify the phenomenon to explore

In this step, the researcher focuses on how students utilize DeepL Translator for Translation learning in the English Education department. Identifying the problem provides the purpose of a research and allows the researcher to understand a person's personal or social experience. The purpose of this research is to explore the utilization of DeepL Translator in translation learning for English education students.

2. Select one or several participants to study

The criteria for selecting participants are students who use DeepL Translator as a translation machine in the Translation course.

3. Collect stories from participants

At this step, the participants were asked to share their perceptions and tell their experiences about using DeepL Translator as a translation

machine in the Translation course. To collect stories, the researcher used in-depth interviews.

4. Restory or Retell the Individual's Story

The researcher tried to retell and describe the stories that the participants told about the perceptions and experiences they faced in using DeepL Translator as a translation machine in the Translation course. The researcher also asked back to get additional information if there were unanswered questions about the participants' stories.

5. Collaborate with the Participant–Storyteller

To ensure that the experiences described were accurate, the researcher worked with the storyteller during the process of conducting research and collecting data in the form of stories. This aimed to validate the data source. Therefore, the researcher ensured that the stories were true and related to the researcher's topic.

6. Write a Story About the Participant's Experiences

The researcher writes down what has been obtained regarding the perceptions and experiences of participants using data analysis in the form of narrative analysis.

7. Validate the Accuracy of the Report

The researcher collects, tells and presents the participant's story while collaborating with the participant. The report of findings is completed after the methods, including data collection, have been validated.

B. Research Setting

This investigation will take place at Antasari University Banjarmasin on Jalan Ahmad Yani Km. 4.5, East Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. The target participants are students of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, especially the English Education Department. This research was conducted on February 22 – April 22, 2024. The researcher conducted the research at this location because the students use the machine translation that the researcher will research, namely DeepL Translator.

C. Participant

The participants in this study are students who have taken Translation 1 and 2 courses in the English Education department class of 2021. The researcher will generate data related to the use of machine translation namely DeepL Translator in translation learning.

D. Data

In this research, narrative inquiry was used by the researcher, so to collect data the researcher used an interview.

E. Technique of Data Collection

This research used the method of narrative inquiry where the researcher will tell the life story of the research subject, therefore this research uses interviews.

1. Interview

Esterberg (in Sugiyono, 2017) defined interview is a meeting of two persons to exchange information and idea through question and responses, resulting in communication and joint construction of meaning about a particular topic. There are several kinds of interviews, and in this research using in-depth interviews. In-depth interview is a free interview so as to find problems more openly, where the interviewee is asked for his opinions and ideas. To collect valid and accurate data and information, researcher will conduct in-depth direct interviews with informants who have been selected above, the researcher conducted interviews in four meetings, through face-to-face and online meeting to ask additional questions. During the interview process, the researcher will ask several questions that the researcher has prepared and record the information presented by the informant which is then used as material for writing the research report. Interviews conducted by researcher was assisted by a

recording device. This recording device is used if at the time of analysis there is data, information or information that the researcher did not have time to record.

This interview is followed some questions that will be asked in the interview, namely about students' perceptions and the advantages and disadvantages faced by students in using the translation machine, DeepL Translator, in learning Translation. The researcher will focus on students' perceptions and explore these perceptions.

F. Research Instrument

The instrument used in this research is an interview guideline. This guideline aims to find out the perceptions of students in using the machine translation, namely DeepL Translator in learning Translation. In this research, the researcher used field texts, such as stories, journals, field notes, interviews, photographs (and other artifacts), and lived experiences, as the unit of analysis to research and understand how the use of machine translation to help translate in Translation learning. The type of narrative research conducted by the researcher includes writing and recording stories about how DeepL Translator is used by students to help them translate in Translation learning.

G. Data Analysis

In qualitative research, it is possible to analyze data when researcher is in the field or after returning from the field. Data was taken from interviews which were analyzed using narrative analysis. Narrative analysis is a method to study how individuals or groups tell their experiences through stories. The analysis process in this research model is based on Riessman (1993) which is carried out in three stages, namely:

1. Telling

This interview initiates a dialogue between the participant or storyteller and the researcher or listener, with the aim of creating meaning. In order to support her research, the researcher used a range of tools, including a pen, a book, and a mobile phone, to record and listen to voice recordings. At this early stage, the main objective is to obtain a comprehensive account of the source's perspective.

2. Transcribing

Once the narrative has been received, the researcher transcribes the discussion or story provided by the source. The researcher creates a rough transcription, a first draft of the entire interview that puts words and other interesting features of the conversation on paper. Afterwards, go back and re-transcribe selected parts for detailed analysis.

3. Analyzing

At this point, the transcribed text is thoroughly examined by the researcher in depth. The researcher repeatedly and attentively listens, transcribes, and then reviews or listens to each conversation or story. The researcher's discoveries were used to make and choose textual representations of the interview narratives. These were then subjected to analysis and investigation, with the results adjusted to align with the theory. This process was repeated until a sufficient level of understanding had been achieved, after which the researcher drew conclusions from all the findings that had been identified and discussed.